



**Missouri Department
of Social Services**

**Division of
Youth Services**

Annual Report

**Fiscal Year
2003**



Research and Evaluation
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**Division of Youth Services
Annual Report
Fiscal Year 2003**

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Missouri Department of Social Services Mission Statement

To maintain or improve the quality of life for the people of the state of Missouri by providing the best possible services to the public, with respect, responsiveness and accountability, which will enable individuals and families to better fulfill their potential.

Missouri Division of Youth Services Mission Statement

The mission of the Division of Youth Services is to enable youth to fulfill their needs in a responsible manner within the context of and with respect for the needs of the family and the community.



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Dear Reader:

The Division of Youth Services (DYS) is pleased to present to you our Annual Report for FY'2003. Included in the report is an overview of agency operations, statistics regarding the youth served, and outcome indicators.

Over the past couple of years DYS has been fortunate to have received increased state and national recognition, in part due to the innovative treatment approaches and successes of the agency. We extend our appreciation to the Governor, the Missouri Legislature, the Department of Social Services, the DYS Advisory Board, the communities and the many volunteers and friends of the division. Without their support and the hard work and dedication of the DYS employees, the range and quality of services and opportunities provided to the youth and their families would not have been possible.

Very truly yours,

(Original document signed by)

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FISCAL YEAR 2003 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1,193 youth were committed to DYS during FY 2003.
- 83.7% of youth committed to DYS were male.
- The average age of all youth committed was 15.1 years.
- The average DYS youth had attained 8.9 years of schooling at the time of commitment.
- 123 youth (10.3%) were committed for the most serious felonies (A and B felonies) during FY 2003, and 499 youth (41.8%) were committed for less serious felonies during the fiscal year.
- In FY 2003, 100 youth (8.4%) were committed for juvenile offenses.*
- 471 youth (39.5%) were committed for misdemeanors and other non-felonies.
- 57.1% of all commitments were from single-parent homes.
- 65.3% of youth were committed from metropolitan areas.
- 84.8% of all discharges from DYS custody were satisfactory.

* **NOTE:** The Juvenile Offense category became effective with FY 2002 reporting and is based upon the Missouri Juvenile Charge Codes. The following violations are included in this category: status offenses, abuse, custody, neglect, court order violations, and municipal charges.

INTRODUCTION

The mission of the Missouri Division of Youth Services (DYS) is to enable youth to fulfill their needs in a responsible manner within the context of and with respect for the needs of the family and the community. In fulfilling this mission, DYS maintains a commitment to protecting the safety of Missouri citizens by providing individualized, comprehensive, needs-based services that ultimately enable youth to successfully reintegrate. Despite national trends toward punitive and correctional models, Missouri's Division of Youth Services maintains a balanced approach to juvenile justice, emphasizing both community safety and rehabilitation. Small, regionalized, residential and non-residential programs and services have replaced the large training schools that once characterized DYS. In order to more effectively and efficiently administer the programs and services, DYS has divided the state into five geographic regions (Northeast, Northwest, St. Louis, Southeast, and Southwest), each with a regional administrative and service delivery system.

The gradual but marked evolution of the agency has resulted in the following array of services and approaches: a continuum of community-based and residential treatment and education services; a case management system in which a single case manager follows a youth throughout his/her tenure in the agency; collaboration with local juvenile courts regarding early intervention and prevention efforts through the provision of diversionary funds; an emphasis on a humane, dignified, supportive, structured, and therapeutic climate; development of community-based partnerships; and incorporation of treatment outcome and quality assurance components to evaluate efficacy and improve service delivery.

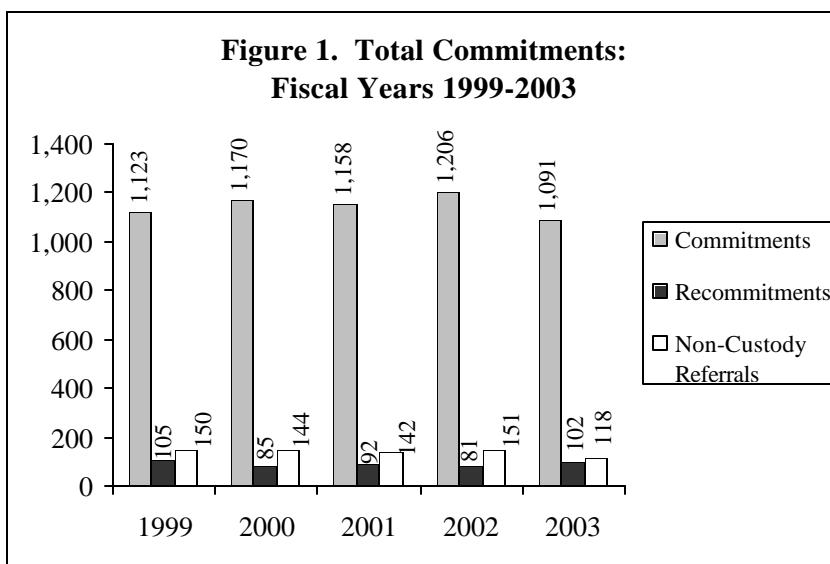
In fiscal year 2003, the division faced continued budgetary challenges, reflecting both state and national economic concerns. Through the continued support of the Governor, the Missouri Legislature, and the DYS Advisory Board, the division's ability to provide needed treatment services and to assist juvenile courts in developing programs to serve youth at the local level, although impacted, remains operative throughout the state.

This annual report provides a summary of descriptive statistics about the youth committed to the care of the division as well as pertinent information regarding overall agency operations during fiscal year 2003.

COMMITMENT AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Total Commitments

The total number of children committed to DYS by the court per year includes all *new commitments* plus *recommitments*. These commitments are considered *custody referrals* as DYS is given legal and physical custody of a youth within its system. DYS also receives referrals from agencies such as the juvenile courts and the Division of Family Services. These youth are considered *non-custody referrals* and are not formally committed to the custody of DYS. Non-custody referrals may receive services in the community care setting, but cannot be placed in residential care. During FY 2003, a total of 1,193 youth were committed to DYS. This number represents a seven percent decrease in total commitments from FY 2002; however, the number of commitments has remained relatively constant over the past five fiscal years (see Figure 1).

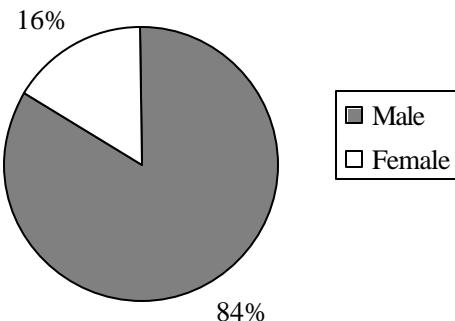


NOTE: Dual jurisdiction cases, in which youthful offenders are certified and simultaneously receive an adult and juvenile disposition in a court of general jurisdiction, are not included in the overall data in this report.

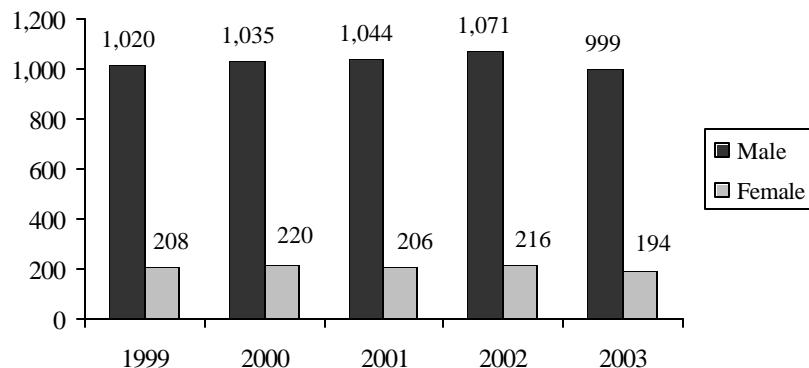
Commitments by Gender

A total of 999 males accounted for 84 percent of the overall commitments to DYS during FY 2003. Relative to their male counterparts, females accounted for a small (16%) percentage of the total commitments, with 194 females ordered into DYS custody (Figure 2). Despite the relatively smaller number of female commitments to DYS, this population remains a challenge given the limited resources available. The ratio of male to female offenders has remained relatively constant over the past five years (Figure 3).

Figure 2. FY 2003 Commitments by Gender



**Figure 3. Commitments by Gender:
Fiscal Years 1999-2003**



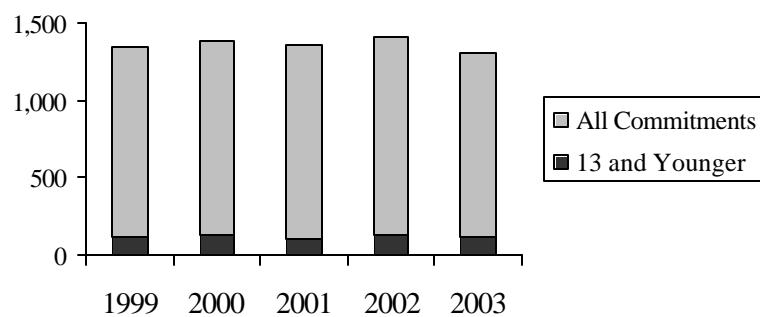
Commitments by Age

The largest percentage of youth (85%) committed to DYS during FY 2003 were between the ages of 14 and 16 years (Table 1). Only nine percent of the committed youth were 13 years of age or younger. Although the lowest threshold age for commitments to DYS was eliminated by the Juvenile Crime Bill in 1995, there has been no subsequent substantial increase in the commitment of young offenders to DYS (Figure 4).

**Table 1. Commitments by Age and Gender
FY 2003**

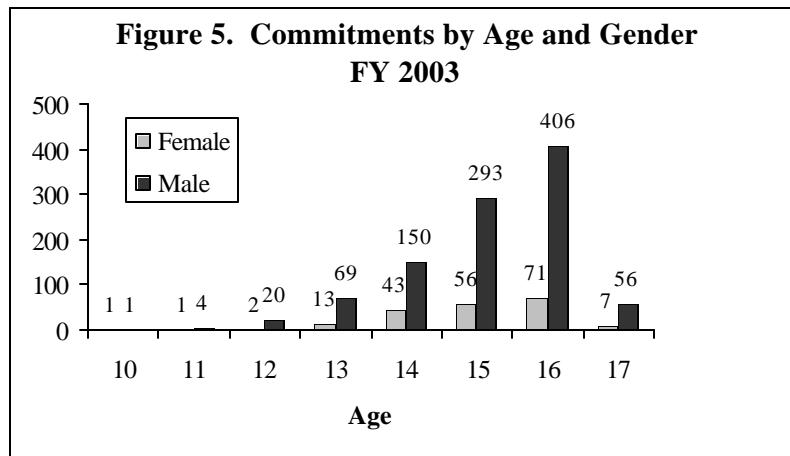
Age	Male	Female	Total
10	1	1	2
11	4	1	5
12	20	2	22
13	69	13	82
14	150	43	193
15	293	56	349
16	406	71	477
17	56	7	63
Total	999	194	1,193

**Figure 4. Young DYS Commitments:
Fiscal Years 1999-2003**



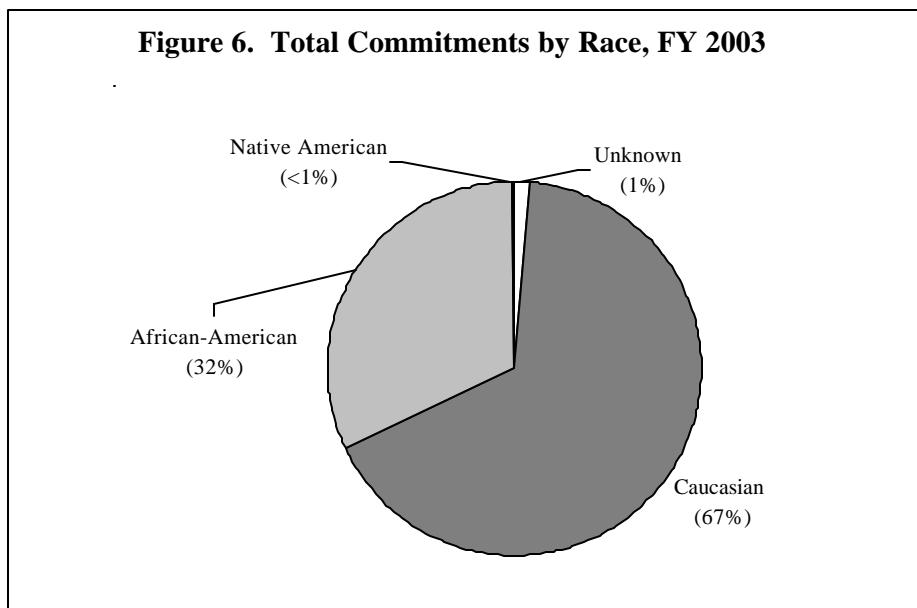
Commitments by Age (Continued)

As depicted in Figure 5, the numbers of youth committed to DYS during FY 2003 for both males and females increased incrementally from age 10 until peaking at age 16, with a sharp decline in commitments of youth over 16 years of age.



Commitments by Race and Gender

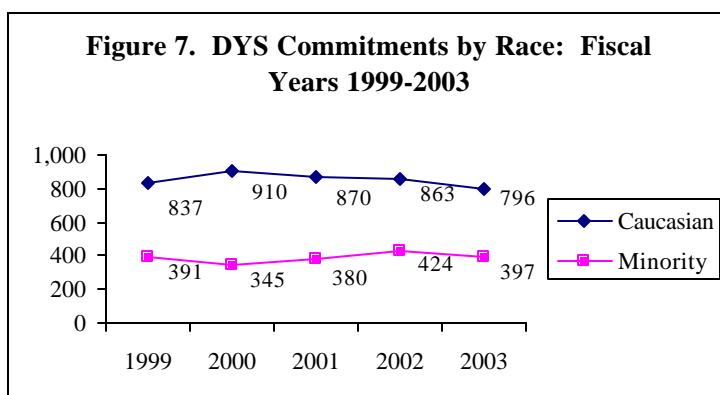
During FY 2003, Caucasian youth accounted for the majority (67%) of commitments to DYS (Figure 6). When further examining race by gender, Caucasian males accounted for over half (54%) of the total commitments. African-American males were the next largest group of commitments, representing 28 percent. As noted previously, females have consistently represented a relatively small percentage of commitments to DYS, with minority females accounting for four percent of all youth committed to the agency during FY 2003.



Commitments by Race and Gender (Continued)

As previously noted, the absolute numbers of minority youth entering or re-entering DYS custody during FY 2003 represented a significantly smaller percentage of the overall commitments in comparison to Caucasian youth. However, relative to the overall youth population in the state of Missouri, a disproportionate number of minority youths entered the DYS system during FY 2003. More specifically, while minority youth constituted only 18 percent of the Missouri population of individuals between 10 and 17 years of age (based on July 1, 2002 estimates provided by the U.S. Census Bureau to the Missouri Office of Administration), minorities accounted for 33 percent of DYS commitments.

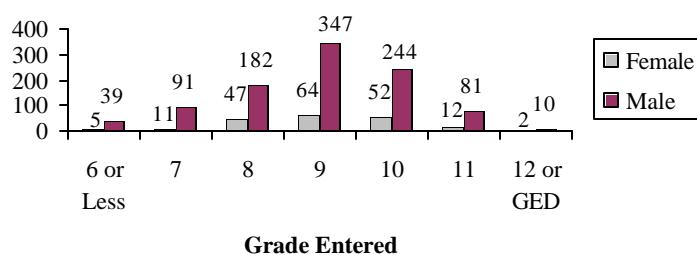
Figure 7 shows the number of Caucasian and minority youth committed to DYS over the past five fiscal years.



Commitments by Grade Level

Forty-four youth, or about four percent of all commitments in FY 2003, had entered the sixth grade or less upon entering the DYS system. The majority of students (78%) had entered the eighth, ninth or tenth grade. Twelve students, 10 male, had begun the twelfth grade or were working toward the General Equivalency Diploma (GED) (Figure 8).

Figure 8. Commitments by Gender and Grade Level *

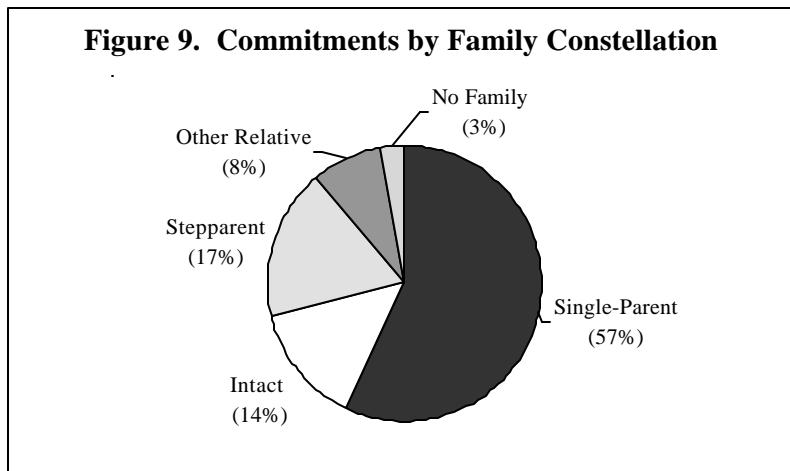


It is generally assumed that a student will complete his or her high school education within four years, around the age of 18. Most DYS youth committed in FY 2003 were found to be about one year behind this schedule.

* NOTE: Grade level data were missing for 6 youth committed in FY 2003.

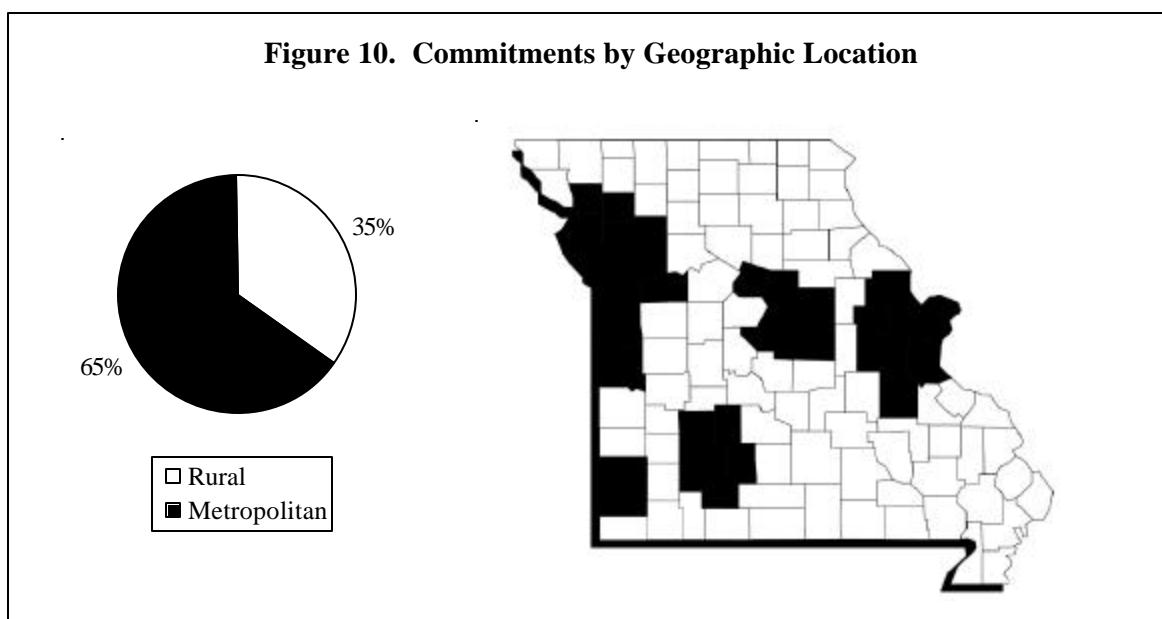
Commitments by Family Constellation

As seen in Figure 9, over half (57%) of the youth committed to DYS in FY 2003 came from single-parent homes. Conversely, only 14 percent of the youth resided in intact homes where both biological or adoptive parents were present.



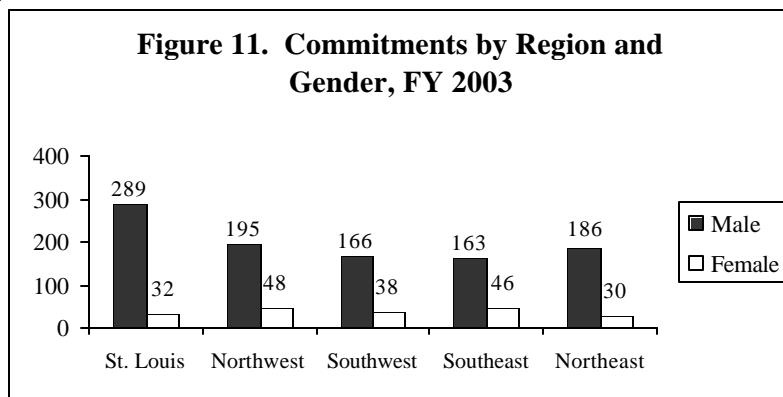
Metropolitan versus Rural Commitments

Sixty-five percent of youth committed to DYS in FY 2003 were from metropolitan areas of the state (Figure 10). Those areas defined by the U. S. Census Bureau as metropolitan include the City of St. Louis and the counties of Boone, Howard, Callaway, Cole, Moniteau, Osage, Jasper, Newton, Bates, Caldwell, Cass, Clay, Clinton, Jackson, Lafayette, Platte, Ray, Andrew, Buchanan, DeKalb, Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, St. Charles, St. Louis, Warren, Washington, Christian, Dallas, Greene, Polk, and Webster.



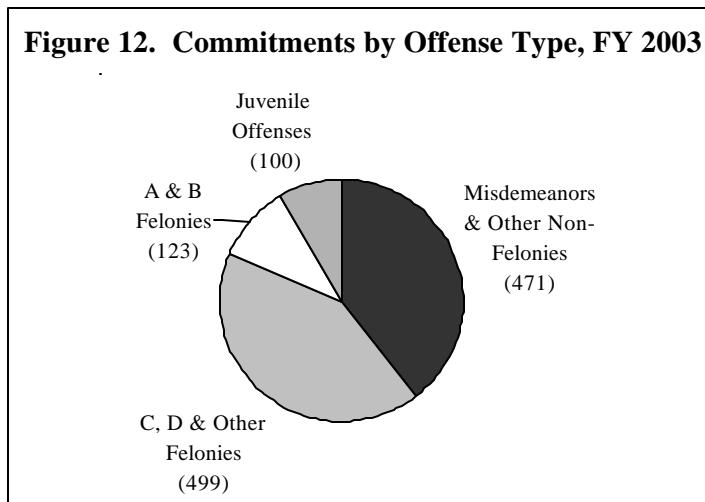
Commitments by Region

The largest proportion (27%) of the overall commitments to DYS during FY 2003 occurred in the St. Louis region, which received 321 youth. Conversely, the 204 youth committed in the Southwest region accounted for only 17 percent of the total DYS commitments (Figure 11). In each of the five regions, males represented the majority of the commitments, ranging from 78 percent of males committed in the Southeast region to 90 percent in the St. Louis region.



Commitments by Offense Type and Gender

Youth were most likely to be committed to DYS for adjudications involving class C, D, or unspecified felonies (i.e., “Other Felonies”), representing 42 percent of the total commitments. Included in this category are property offenses, drug crimes, and theft. Forty percent of the youth were committed for misdemeanors and other non-felony offenses, which include offenses such as probation violations and escapes from custody. Youth commitments for the most serious crimes, A and B felonies, represented 10 percent of the total DYS commitments for FY 2003. Youth adjudicated for juvenile offenses such as truancy and curfew violations accounted for eight percent of the youth entering DYS custody (Figure 12).



Commitments by Offense Type and Gender (Continued)

When comparing offense types by gender, males tended to be placed into DYS custody for more serious offenses than females (Figure 13). More specifically, 11 percent of the male offenders were committed for A & B felonies and 45 percent were committed for “Other Felonies.” Of all females committed to DYS, only nine percent were adjudicated for A & B felonies and 28 percent for “Other Felonies.” As seen in Figure 14, relative to males, females committed to DYS accounted for larger percentages of juvenile offenses (13% female versus 7% male) and misdemeanors (49% female versus 38% male).

Figure 13. Offense Type--Male Commitments

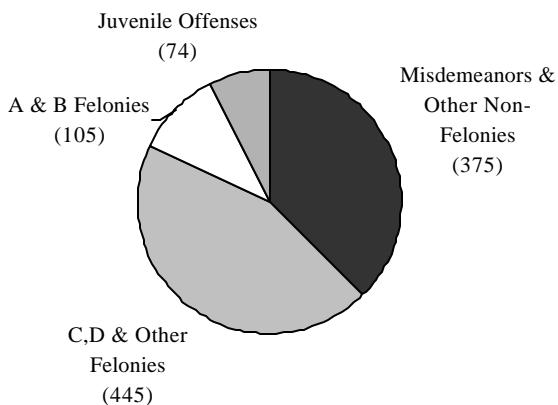
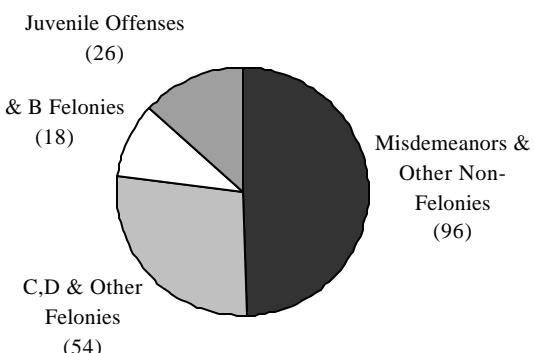


Figure 14. Offense Type--Female Commitments



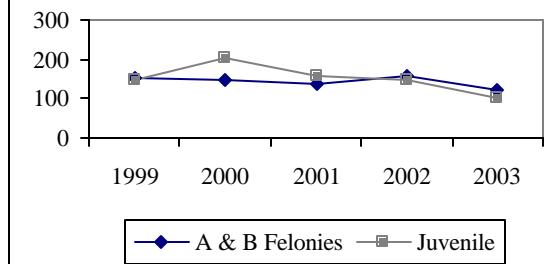
Commitment Trends for Offense Type

Between FY 2002 and FY 2003 there was a slight decrease in overall commitments to DYS. Five-year trends, shown in Figure 15, suggest stability in commitments to DYS for the most serious felonies (A & B).

**Table 2. Commitments by Offense Type:
FY 2002 and FY 2003**

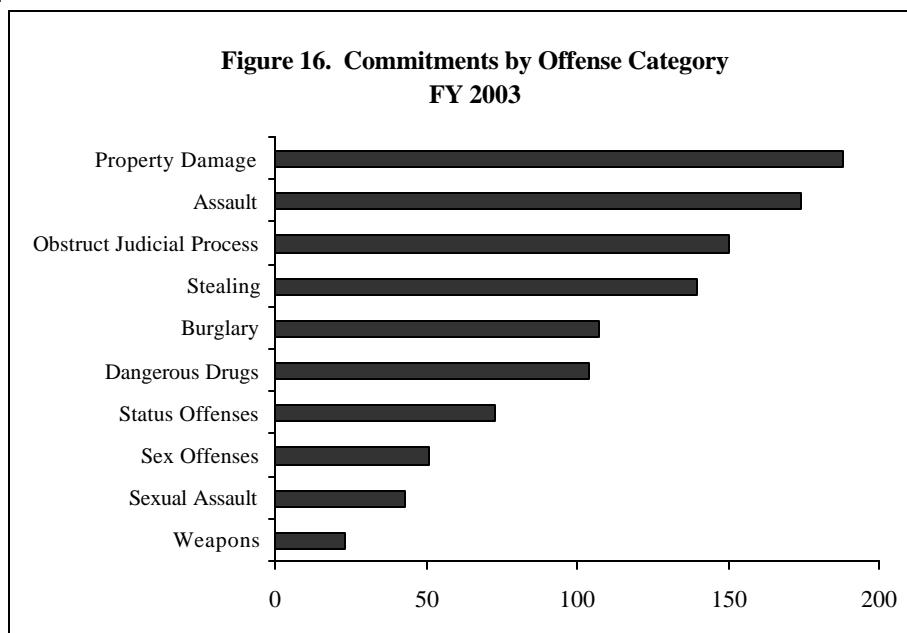
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>% Change</u>
A & B Felonies	158	123	-22%
C, D & Other Felonies	504	499	-1%
Misdemeanors and Other Non-Felonies	480	471	-2%
Juvenile Offenses	145	100	-31%

Figure 15. Five-Year Trend: Serious Felonies and Juvenile Offenses

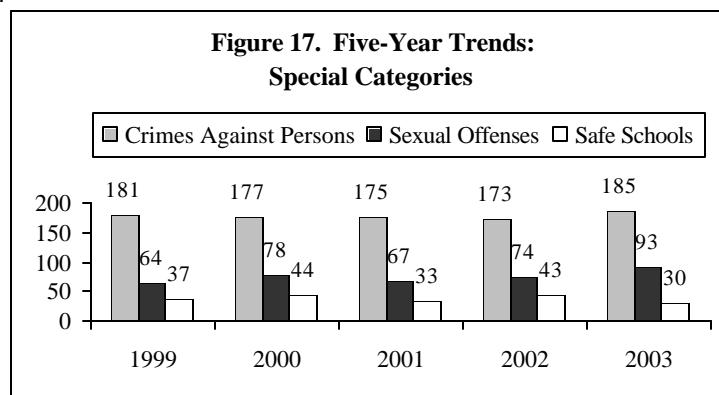


Commitment Trends for Offense Type (Continued)

A closer examination of the specific crimes for which youth were committed to DYS in FY 2003 reveals that property damage, assault, obstructing the judicial process, and stealing were the most common offenses. The top 10 offense categories for FY 2003 commitments are shown in Figure 16.



With the increased attention to serious and violent juvenile crime in recent years, certain types of offenses are the subject of more intense scrutiny and interest. In Missouri, legislation such as the Juvenile Crime Bill in 1995 and the Safe Schools Act in 1996 targeted a variety of these offenses, such as crimes against persons, sexual offenses, and other violent crimes. Figure 17 reflects the current FY 2003 statistics and five-year trends for DYS commitments in these special categories following the passage of the Juvenile Crime Bill and Safe Schools Act. It is important to note that the offense categories are not mutually exclusive as some crimes may be statutorily defined and included in more than one of the categories. For complete listings of the specific crimes in each of these categories, the reader is referred to Chapters 160, 565, and 566 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri.



Commitment Trends for Offense Type (Continued)

As noted previously, the commitment and demographic data contained in this FY 2003 report excludes the data for youthful offenders sentenced pursuant to the dual jurisdiction statute that was a part of the Juvenile Crime Bill of 1995. In FY 2003, only six youthful offenders, all male, were sentenced pursuant to the dual jurisdiction provision and subsequently received by DYS.

CASE MANAGEMENT AND TREATMENT SERVICES

Case Management System

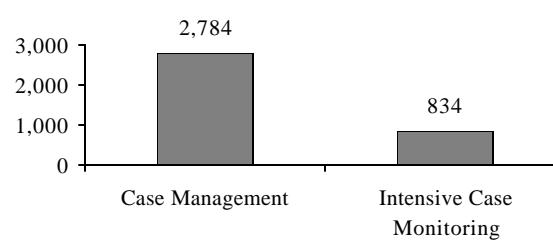
DYS continually modifies and refines its case management system in order to enhance assessment, treatment planning, and the coordination and monitoring of services for each youth and family. Case managers, or service coordinators, are the primary link between DYS, the youth and family, and the local juvenile or family court. Service coordinators are responsible for ensuring adherence to court orders, appropriate supervision, and that expectations such as attending work, school, treatment, and community service are met. To increase availability to clients and communities, service coordinators are strategically placed in geographical locations that are in close proximity to communities they serve. As such, frequent contact, resource development, civic involvement, and community interaction are more readily achieved.

Service coordinators perform comprehensive risk and needs assessments which lead to the development of individualized treatment plans for each youth committed to DYS. These risk and needs assessments have been revised and formalized over the past few years.

The Intensive Case Monitoring program is an important component of the overall DYS case management system. Through this program, social service aides, known as "trackers," maintain consistent and frequent contact with DYS youth in aftercare or community care. Employed under the direction of the Service Coordinator, trackers serve in a variety of capacities that enhance supervision, monitoring, and supportive functions. Beyond the clear benefits to the youth as a result of the frequent and consistent contact, attention, guidance and mentoring, the trackers are a cost-effective means to enhance supervision of the youth while reducing demands on service coordinators' caseloads.

In FY 2003, a total of 2,784 youth received case management services within DYS. Additionally, 834 youth in the custody of DYS were served by the Intensive Case Monitoring program (Figure 18).

Figure 18. Youth Served by the Case Management System in FY 2003



Residential Facilities

Within the division there exists a continuum of residential facilities, including community-based, intermediate, and secure care programs. Regardless of the security level, there is an overall emphasis on meeting the individualized psychosocial, educational, vocational, and medical needs of the youth in a dignified, structured, supportive, and therapeutic environment. Youth learn to recognize the various factors associated with their unhealthy decisions and to identify and practice appropriate and effective ways of meeting their needs while respecting the rights of others. Common treatment targets include communication and social skills development, problem solving, conflict resolution, substance abuse prevention, healthy relationships, esteem enhancement, and victim empathy enhancement. Educational achievement and vocational skills are emphasized as well.

In FY 2003, DYS operated 32 residential facilities, with a total of 726 beds. These facilities served 2,074 youth who were in the custody of DYS during the fiscal year. Budgeted bed space allocations as well as utilization statistics for each of the residential facilities for FY 2003 are included in Appendix C.

Day Treatment

Day treatment programs within DYS are primarily designed to divert lower-risk youth from residential placement, although these programs also provide an effective transitional service for youth re-entering the community following release from residential care. The day treatment programs allow for youth to receive community-based, structured, alternative educational programming. In addition to academic and vocational instruction, the day treatment programs incorporate psychoeducational groups and other treatment interventions.

DYS day treatment programs served 731 youth during FY 2003.

Community Care Services

Community care is a network of interacting programs and services that offer assistance and supervision to both committed and non-committed DYS youth. Direct placement into community care provides an alternative to residential care. Community care services are also offered to committed youth after release from a residential facility. These services work to reduce or eliminate factors that may have contributed to past offenses committed by the youth. See Table 3 for types of community care services offered by DYS.

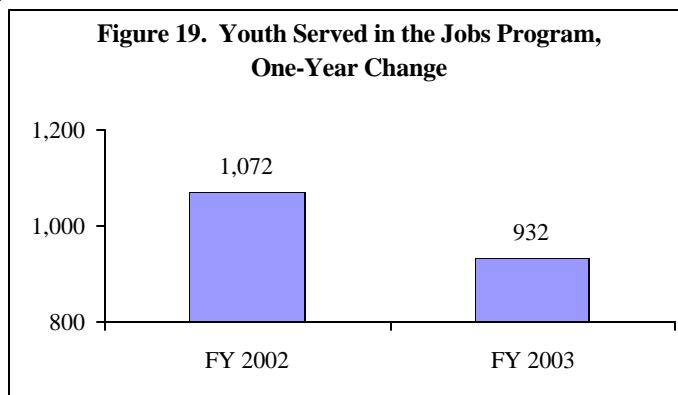
Table 3. Types of Community Care Services

Community Reparation	Independent Living
Contractual Care	Individual Counseling
Day Treatment	Intensive Case Monitoring
Education	Job Placement
Family Preservation	Mentor Services
Family Therapy--DYS	Proctor Care
Family Therapy--Purchased	Shelter--Emergency
Foster Care	Shelter--Temporary
Group Counseling	

Jobs Program

Efforts to provide youth with vocational programming resulted in development of what is referred to as the DYS Jobs Program, which was included as a promising program or policy initiative in a report by the National Youth Employment Coalition to the Annie E. Casey Foundation in 2000. This program allows Division youth to gain employment skills and receive minimum wage compensation through a contractual agreement between the Division of Youth Services and the Division of Workforce Development. In addition to job skills learned, wages earned from the Jobs Program enable youth to make restitution payments and contributions to the Crime Victims' Compensation fund.

In FY 2003, a total of 932 youth were served by the Jobs Program. This represents a 13 percent decrease from the 1,072 youth served during FY 2002 (Figure 19).

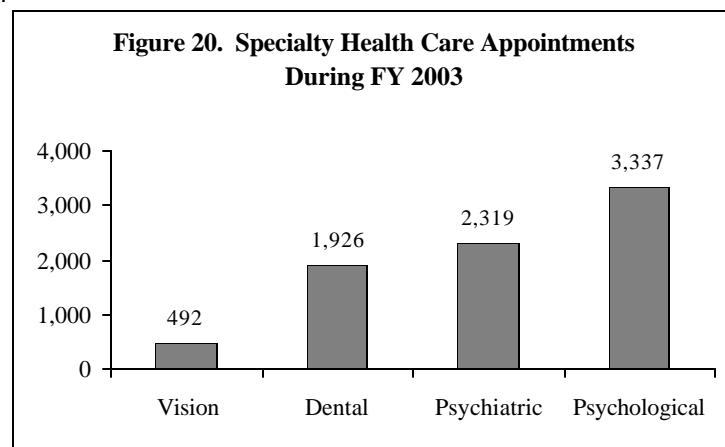


Health Care Services

Part of the needs-based philosophy to which DYS subscribes is the recognition that the medical well-being of youth in its care is a primary concern. Left untended, health care needs severely impair the therapeutic value of the other services offered. In FY 2001, the DYS commitment to meeting the health care needs of the youth was reflected in the formal and complete incorporation of the Healthy Children and Youth (HCY) screen for all youth in DYS residential care. HCY is a comprehensive, primary and preventative health care screening conducted by licensed health care professionals whose focus is to identify not only actual, but also potential needs of the youth committed to DYS custody. In addition to a comprehensive health and developmental assessment, the HCY screen provides for anticipatory guidance, appropriate immunizations, laboratory testing, and hearing, vision, and dental screenings. As a result, a total of 1,266 HCY screenings were conducted on DYS youth in residential programs throughout FY 2003. In addition, during FY 2003, a total of 1,239 immunizations were provided to youth committed to the division's care.

Health Care Services (Continued)

As seen in Figure 20, above and beyond the HCY utilization, DYS made significant contributions toward ensuring the provision of comprehensive health care services for the youth committed to its custody. More specifically, with respect to specialty care services, DYS provided 1,926 dental visits, 492 vision appointments, 2,319 psychiatric appointments, and 3,337 psychological appointments for the youth committed to its care and custody during FY 2003.



Interstate Compact on Juveniles

Pursuant to RSMo. Chapter 219.016, the Division of Youth Services administers the Interstate Compact on Juveniles (ICJ). The ICJ provides for the courtesy supervision of youth who are residing in Missouri while on probation or parole from another state. The ICJ is also the means by which Missouri youth, on probation or in DYS custody (considered parole for ICJ purposes), are placed in other states. In addition to interstate placement, the ICJ returns juvenile runaways, escapees, and absconders to their legal custodian (or agency of jurisdiction) in other states.

Through the ICJ, DYS also provides Airport Supervision (in the form of supervising runaways, escapees or absconders during layovers while en route to return to their home states) when requested (Table 4).

Table 4. Interstate Compact Cases, FY 2003

	Parole	Probation
Entering MO--Opened	76	233
Entering MO--Closed	79	203
Exiting MO--Opened	65	48
Exiting MO--Closed	76	43
Travel Permits--to MO	17	53
Travel Permits--from MO	204	23
Youth Returned to MO via Interstate Compact		
* Runaways	27	
Escapees	0	
** Absconders	26	
Total	53	
Youth Returned to Other States via Interstate Compact		
* Runaways	51	
Escapees	4	
** Absconders	78	
Total	133	
Airport Supervision Requests		15

* Runaway--A juvenile who has "run away" without consent of his/her legal guardian or agency having legal custody.

** Absconder--A juvenile probationer or paroled who has "run away" from his/her placement.

Juvenile Court Diversion

Implemented in the late 1970s, the Juvenile Court Diversion (JCD) program is designed to encourage the development of prevention services to at-risk youth at the local level while diverting them from commitment to DYS. The initial diversion program was directed at the more rural areas of the state where limited resources hindered the development of such initiatives. In recent years, however, the Juvenile Court Diversion program has been expanded to include more urban or metropolitan areas in these prevention efforts.

Juvenile Court Diversion is a grant-in-aid program in which an annual announcement encourages juvenile and family courts to submit diversionary project proposals for funding consideration. The Division of Youth Services' administrative staff ranks the project requests based on guideline compliance, program feasibility, previous experience with the project, and other relevant factors.

In FY 2003, 43 of the 45 juvenile circuits (96%) were awarded funding from the Juvenile Court Diversion Program. With 95% of the circuits reporting data, diversionary services were provided to 4,004 at-risk youth by the local participating juvenile and family courts. Among the prevention programs funded during FY 2003 were projects involving intensive supervision, alternative education services, and counseling services. With respect to the goal of preventing less serious offenders from commitment to DYS, a total of 3,539 youth were diverted at an approximate annual cost of \$1,433 per youth, clearly more cost effective than residential placement (Table 5).

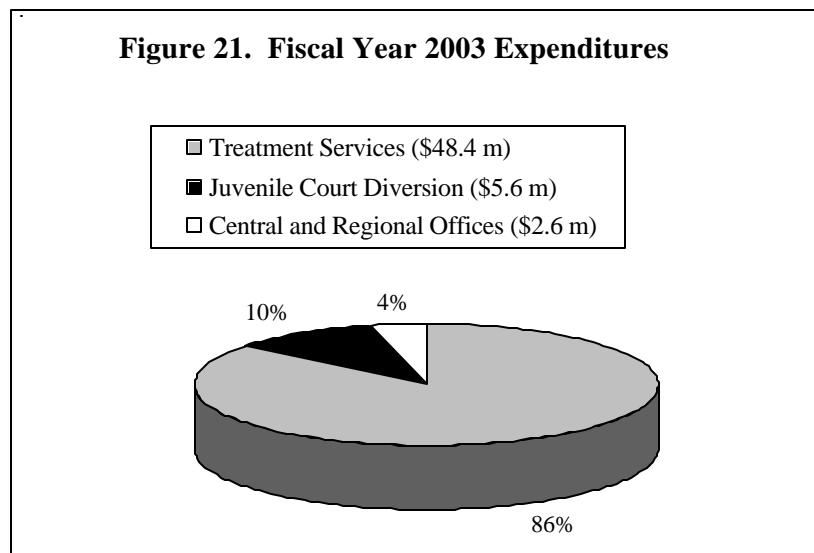
Table 5. Juvenile Court Diversion FY 2003 *		
	Total Youth	Percentage
DYS Commitments	465	12%
At-Risk Youth Diverted	3,539	88%
At-Risk Youth Served	4,004	100%

* 95% of the participating circuits reported data for 2003.

FISCAL INFORMATION

Fiscal Year 2003 Expenditures

In FY 2003, expenditures for DYS totaled 57 million dollars. As seen in Figure 21, the majority of the overall budget was devoted to treatment services, which includes all aspects of treatment, educational, vocational, and other rehabilitative services. Another ten percent of the total DYS budget, or approximately 5.6 million dollars, was directed toward prevention efforts in the form of Juvenile Court Diversion funding to assist the various juvenile and family courts throughout the state. Only four percent of the total budget was utilized for administrative costs in the Central and Regional offices.



Residential Program Costs

Table 6 highlights the cost of operation for residential treatment programs. As would be expected, the community-based residential facilities are the least costly, with the secure-care programs requiring higher costs. Higher staff-to-youth ratios primarily account for the increased costs associated with increased levels of security.

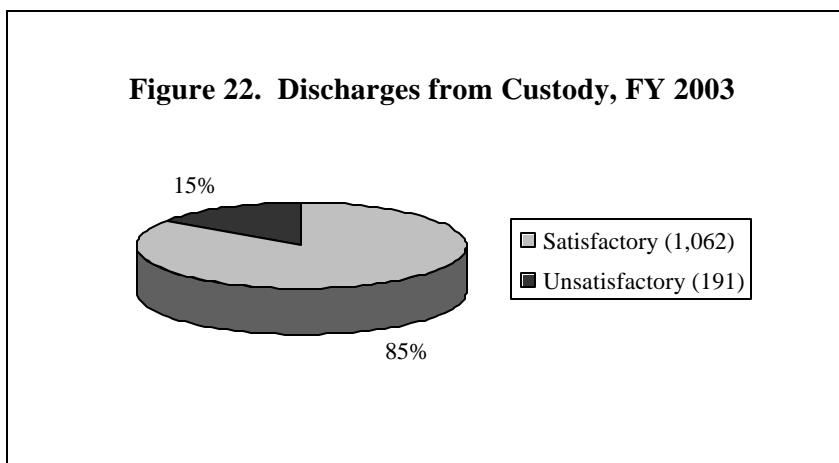
Table 6. Residential Program Costs FY 2003		
Program	Per Diem	Annual Cost per Bed
Community-Based Programs	\$106.54	\$38,889
Intermediate-Care Programs	\$113.45	\$41,411
Secure-Care Programs	\$140.88	\$51,420

OUTCOME INDICATORS

A variety of measures illustrate the positive effects of DYS interventions. Included among these indicators are satisfactory discharges, recidivism, academic achievement, GED attainment, and jobs program success. Each indicator is described more fully below.

Discharges from DYS Custody

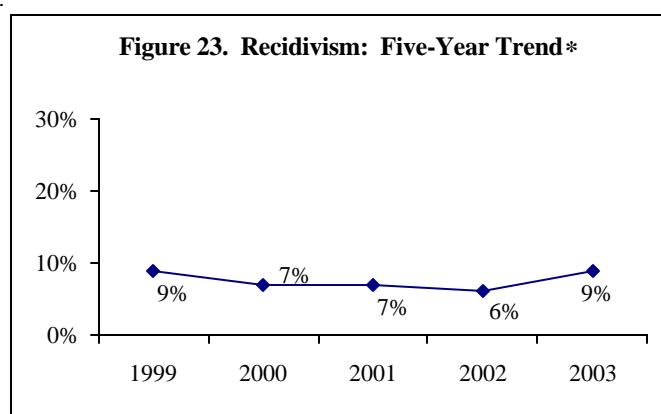
During FY 2003, a total of 1,253 youth were discharged from DYS custody. Of these discharges, 85 percent were categorized as satisfactory, with only 15 percent considered unsatisfactory (Figure 22).



Satisfactory discharges include youth who either successfully complete the aftercare component following residential placement, successfully complete a residential program and are directly discharged, successfully complete community care or aftercare and required no residential placement, or enlist in the military or Job Corps. Unsatisfactory discharges are coded for youth who are involved in further law violations and are subsequently adjudicated while on aftercare or under community care, are involved in further law violations which result in a new commitment to DYS, or abscond from residential placement or aftercare supervision and remain absent for a specified period beyond the minimum discharge date and seventeenth birth date.

Recidivism

The recidivism rate during FY 2003 was nine percent. For the purposes of this report, recidivism refers to the percentage of youth re-entering the division during the fiscal year who had received discharges during the current or previous fiscal years. As seen in Figure 23, the recidivism rate over the past five years has remained low.



*The formula for calculating recidivism changed in FY 2003. Figure 23 reflects adjustments made to data from the past five fiscal years.

Academic Achievement and GED Success

Youth committed to DYS who completed both pre- and post-testing of the Woodcock-Johnson Psycho-Educational Battery-Revised demonstrated significant gains in academic growth during FY 2003. For example, in terms of mathematics achievement, the majority of youth (72%) progressed at a rate equal to or greater than the rate of growth exhibited by same-age peers. When examining reading and writing achievement, it was revealed that approximately two-thirds of the DYS youth (63% and 69%, respectively) progressed at a rate equal to or greater than the rate of growth exhibited by same-age peers.

In FY 2003, there were 289 attempts at obtaining the GED made by youth in the care and custody of DYS. Of those, 200 were successful, yielding a 69 percent success rate.

Jobs Program Success

Of the 932 youth served by the Jobs Program during FY 2003, the overwhelming majority (892 youth, or 96%) of youth were categorized as successful. For the purpose of this report, success in the Jobs Program refers to maintaining participation consistent with the employing agencies' philosophies, structure, expectations, and requisite level of occupational skill.

In addition, 83 percent of youth committed to DYS were productively involved in education and/or employment at the time of discharge from DYS in FY 2003.

CONCLUSION

Despite national trends in juvenile justice that reflect a "nothing works" philosophy, Missouri's Division of Youth Services remains committed to providing comprehensive, individualized, and needs-based services to the youth committed to its care. Various outcome indicators continue to demonstrate the success of the agency's balanced approach. The ongoing emphasis on improvement targets is essential to providing community safety and ensuring appropriate and quality programming.

APPENDICES

Appendix A. Committing Offenses by Gender: Fiscal Year 2003

A & B Felonies

Type	Offense	Female	Male	Total
Fel-A	Murder - 2nd Degree	0	2	2
	Forcible Sodomy	1	2	3
	Statutory Sodomy - 1st Deg.	0	3	3
	Robbery - 1st Degree	0	10	10
	Domestic Assault - 1st Deg. - Serious Injury	0	1	1
	Assault - 1st Degree - Serious Physical Injury	0	1	1
	Arson - 1st Degree - Injury or Death	1	0	1
	Child Molestation - 1st Deg. - Deadly Weapon or Injury	0	2	2
	Possession of Controlled Substance - Except <= 35 gm Marijuana - Persistent Offender	1	4	5
	Dist/Del/Manf/Prod or Attempt to - or Poss. of Controlled Substance - Prior Offender	0	2	2
	Distribute Controlled Substance Near Schools	4	3	7
	Distribute Controlled Substance Near Public Housing	0	1	1
	Drug Trafficking - 1st Degree	1	3	4
	Drug Trafficking - 2nd Degree	0	1	1
	Robbery - 2nd Degree	1	9	10
	Assault - 1st Degree	3	5	8
	Assault on Law Enforcement Officer - 2nd Degree	0	2	2
	Burglary - 1st Degree	2	15	17
	Theft of an Element	0	2	2
Fel-B	Child Molestation - 1st Degree	0	24	24
	Possession of Controlled Subs. Except <= 35 gm Marijuana - Prior Offender	0	2	2
	Dist/Del/Manf/Prod or Attempt to - or Poss. with Intent to Dist. Controlled Substance	2	10	12
	Distribute Controlled Substance to a Minor	2	1	3
Total A & B Felonies		18	105	123

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Appendix A. Committing Offenses by Gender: Fiscal Year 2003

C, D, and Unspecified Felonies

<u>Type</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Total</u>
Fel	Forcible Rape - Sexual Intercourse by Force	0	3	3
	Statutory Rape - 1st Degree - Sexual Intercourse	0	4	4
	Forcible Sodomy - Deviate Sexual Intercourse	0	2	2
	Statutory Sodomy - 1st Degree - Deviate Sexual Intercourse	0	11	11
	Failure to Appear - Felony	1	0	1
	Probation Violation	3	44	47
Fel-C	Involuntary Manslaughter - 1st Deg.	0	3	3
	Involuntary Manslaughter - Vehicular - Intoxicated	0	1	1
	Sexual Assault	0	6	6
	Statutory Sodomy - 2nd Degree	0	3	3
	Deviate Sexual Assault	1	7	8
	Domestic Assault - 2nd Degree	0	1	1
	Assault - 2nd Degree	7	20	27
	Burglary - 2nd Degree	2	88	90
	Stealing, Value >= \$150	0	13	13
	Theft/Attempt Theft of Anhydrous Ammonia	0	1	1
	Stealing a Motor Vehicle	2	13	15
	Theft of Element	5	28	33
	Arson - 2nd Degree	0	5	5
	Forgery	2	5	7
	Sexual Misconduct Involving a Child - 2nd/Subseq. Offense	0	1	1
	Tampering with Service of Utility or Institution	6	30	36
	Tampering - 1st Degree	1	5	6
	Tampering with Motor Vehicle, Airplane, Motor Boat, Etc. - 1st Degree	8	46	54
	Receiving Stolen Prop. >= \$500	0	3	3
	Unlawful Possession of a Concealable Firearm	0	1	1
	Unlawful Possession/Transport/Mfg/ Repair/Sale of Illegal Weapon	0	1	1
	Delivery or Possession of a Controlled Substance	0	1	1
	Possession of Controlled Substance Except <= 35 gm Marijuana	2	29	31
	Distributing or Delivering <= 5 gm Marijuana	0	1	1
	Making a Terrorist Threat	0	1	1

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Appendix A. Committing Offenses by Gender: Fiscal Year 2003

C, D, and Unspecified Felonies (cont.)

<u>Type</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Total</u>
Fel-D	Involuntary Manslaughter - 2nd Degree	0	2	2
	Assault - 3rd Degree - Phys. Injury	0	3	3
	Assault while on School Property	4	8	12
	Stealing Animals	0	1	1
	Fraudulent Use of Credit/Debit Device	1	2	3
	Sexual Misconduct Involving a Child - 1st Degree	1	3	4
	Incest	0	1	1
	Child Molestation - 2nd Degree - Weapon or Serious Phys. Injury	0	2	2
	Tampering with Utility Meter - 2nd Offense - 2nd Degree	0	1	1
	Tampering with Property of Another, Motivated by Discrimination	0	1	1
	Property Damage - 1st Degree	0	20	20
	Institutional Vandalism, \$1000 - \$5000	0	1	1
	Endangering Welfare of a Child - 1st Degree	0	1	1
	Resist/Interfere with Arrest for a Felony	1	2	3
	Escape from Confinement	0	1	1
	Escape or Attempted Escape from Confinement	0	1	1
	Unlawful Use of a Weapon	3	13	16
	Deliver (Sell), Possess w/ Intent to Deliver (Sell), Manufacture w/ Intent to Deliver (Sell) Drug Paraphernalia	0	1	1
	Delivery or Manufacture of Imitation Controlled Substance	0	2	2
	Making a False Bomb Report	2	1	3
	Invasion of Privacy of Multiple Individ.	0	1	1
	Leaving Scene of Motor Vehicle Accident - Injury, Prop. Damage, or 2nd Offense	2	0	2
Total C, D, and Unspecified Felonies		54	445	499

(Continued, next page)

Appendix A. Committing Offenses by Gender: Fiscal Year 2003

Misdemeanors and Other Non-Felonies

<u>Type</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Total</u>
Infraction	Person < 18 Purchase/Attempt to Purchase/Possess Tobacco	0	1	1
Mis	Failure to Appear - Misd/Ordin. Charge	1	0	1
	Purchase/Possession of Liquor by a Minor	0	3	3
	Possession/Sale of Liquor by Retailer with Beer Lic. Only	1	0	1
	Truancy	0	1	1
Mis-A	Domestic Assault - 3rd Degree - 1st/2nd Offense	1	2	3
	Assault - 3rd Degree - with Physical Injury	8	19	27
	Assault on Law Enforcement Officer - 3rd Degree	1	3	4
	Stealing - Value < \$150	3	22	25
	Theft of an Element	8	39	47
	Fraudulent Use of a Credit/Debit Device	0	1	1
	Sexual Misconduct - 1st Degree	0	6	6
	Sexual Misconduct - 2nd Degree Prior Offender	0	1	1
	Child Molestation - 2nd Degree	0	4	4
	Tampering with Utility Meter - 2nd Degree	1	5	6
	Tampering with Property of Another - 2nd Degree	4	5	9
	Tampering with Motor Vehicle, Airplane, Motor Boat, Etc. - 2nd Degree	1	12	13
	Receiving Stolen Property	1	2	3
	Receiving Stolen Property < \$500	1	6	7
	Resist/Interfere with Arrest for a Misd. or Resist by Flight	2	11	13
	Escape/Attempted Escape from Custody	2	2	4
	Tampering with Physical Evidence	0	1	1
	Probation/Parole Violation	17	83	100
	Unlawful Transfer of Weapon	0	1	1
	Unlawful Poss/Transport/Mfg/ Repair/Sale of Illegal Weapon	0	2	2
	Possession <= 35 gm Marijuana	3	18	21
	Unlawful Use of Drug Paraphernalia	2	6	8
	Possession of an Imitation Controlled Drug	2	0	2
	Peace Disturbance - 2nd/Subseq. Offense	1	2	3

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Appendix A. Committing Offenses by Gender: Fiscal Year 2003

Misdemeanors and Other Non-Felonies (cont.)

<u>Type</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Total</u>
Mis-A	Harrassment to Frighten/Disturb			
	Another	1	1	2
	Animal Abuse	0	1	1
	Operated Motor Vehicle on Hwy.			
	without Valid License	1	0	1
	Operated Motor Vehicle			
	without Valid License	0	2	2
Mis-B	Negligent Burning/Exploding	0	1	1
	Prostitution	1	0	1
	Sexual Misconduct - 2nd Degree	0	2	2
	Property Damage - 2nd Degree	5	30	35
	Trespass - 1st Degree	1	5	6
	Unlawful Use of Weapon	0	2	2
Mis-C	Peace Disturbance - 1st Offense	3	4	7
	Assault - 3rd Degree	24	61	85
	Sexual Misconduct - 3rd Degree	0	4	4
Ordinance	Stealing	0	3	3
	Tampering with Motor Vehicle, Airplane, Motor Boat, Etc. - 1st Degree	0	1	1
Total Misdemeanors and Other Non-Felonies		96	375	471

Juvenile Offenses

<u>Type</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Total</u>
Juv	Truancy	7	13	20
	Beyond Parental Control	5	10	15
	Habitually Absent from Home	2	5	7
	Behavior Injurious to Self/Others	5	25	30
	Status Offense - Other	1	0	1
	Transfer of Custody	0	3	3
	Relief of Custody	0	1	1
	Violation of Valid Court Order	5	16	21
	Municipal - Curfew	1	1	2
Total Juvenile Offenses		26	74	100

Appendix B. Commitments by Circuit & County: Fiscal Year 2003

<u>Circuit</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Circuit</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Total</u>
1	Clark	0	1	1	13	Boone	2	41	43
	Schuyler	0	0	0		Callaway	2	12	14
	Scotland	0	0	0		Subtotal	4	53	57
	Subtotal	0	1	1	14	Howard	0	0	0
2	Adair	1	1	2		Randolph	1	2	3
	Knox	0	2	2		Subtotal	1	2	3
	Lewis	0	2	2	15	Lafayette	3	5	8
	Subtotal	1	5	6		Saline	0	5	5
3	Grundy	1	0	1		Subtotal	3	10	13
	Harrison	0	0	0	16	Jackson	16	88	104
	Mercer	0	1	1	17	Cass	3	9	12
	Putnam	0	1	1		Johnson	1	4	5
	Subtotal	1	2	3		Subtotal	4	13	17
4	Atchison	0	0	0	18	Cooper	1	2	3
	Gentry	0	2	2		Pettis	1	11	12
	Holt	1	0	1		Subtotal	2	13	15
	Nodaway	2	4	6	19	Cole	4	11	15
	Worth	0	2	2	20	Franklin	1	7	8
	Subtotal	3	8	11		Gasconade	0	2	2
5	Andrew	0	0	0		Osage	0	3	3
	Buchanan	3	12	15		Subtotal	1	12	13
	Subtotal	3	12	15	21	St. Louis County	5	70	75
6	Platte	1	3	4	22	St. Louis City	9	139	148
7	Clay	9	25	34	23	Jefferson	8	39	47
8	Carroll	0	1	1	24	Madison	1	5	6
	Ray	2	5	7		St. Francois	6	25	31
	Subtotal	2	6	8		Ste. Genevieve	1	10	11
9	Chariton	1	3	4		Washington	2	10	12
	Linn	0	3	3		Subtotal	10	50	60
	Sullivan	0	1	1	25	Maries	0	0	0
	Subtotal	1	7	8		Phelps	0	2	2
10	Marion	4	13	17		Pulaski	2	15	17
	Monroe	0	3	3		Texas	1	7	8
	Ralls	0	0	0		Subtotal	3	24	27
	Subtotal	4	16	20	26	Camden	0	9	9
11	St. Charles	10	40	50		Laclede	1	16	17
12	Audrain	0	12	12		Miller	3	7	10
	Montgomery	0	0	0		Moniteau	0	4	4
	Warren	4	9	13		Morgan	1	5	6
	Subtotal	4	21	25		Subtotal	5	41	46

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Appendix B. Commitments by Circuit & County: Fiscal Year 2003

<u>Circuit</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Circuit</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Total</u>
27	Bates	1	4	5	39	Barry	0	5	5
	Henry	0	3	3		Lawrence	0	2	2
	St. Clair	0	0	0		Stone	0	0	0
	Subtotal	1	7	8		Subtotal	0	7	7
28	Barton	1	3	4	40	McDonald	3	9	12
	Cedar	1	2	3		Newton	3	13	16
	Dade	1	5	6		Subtotal	6	22	28
	Vernon	1	5	6	41	Macon	1	3	4
	Subtotal	4	15	19		Shelby	2	1	3
29	Jasper	7	28	35		Subtotal	3	4	7
30	Benton	0	0	0	42	Crawford	1	4	5
	Dallas	2	7	9		Dent	0	4	4
	Hickory	0	1	1		Iron	3	5	8
	Polk	3	6	9		Reynolds	0	1	1
	Webster	1	9	10		Wayne	1	3	4
	Subtotal	6	23	29		Subtotal	5	17	22
31	Greene	10	32	42	43	Caldwell	1	2	3
32	Bollinger	0	0	0		Clinton	1	7	8
	Cape Girardeau	4	12	16		Daviess	1	6	7
	Perry	1	1	2		DeKalb	0	3	3
	Subtotal	5	13	18		Livingston	2	3	5
33	Mississippi	11	18	29		Subtotal	5	21	26
	Scott	10	14	24	44	Douglas	1	2	3
	Subtotal	21	32	53		Ozark	0	0	0
34	New Madrid	0	7	7		Wright	0	3	3
	Pemiscot	1	4	5		Subtotal	1	5	6
	Subtotal	1	11	12	45	Lincoln	0	7	7
35	Dunklin	0	2	2		Pike	1	2	3
	Stoddard	0	1	1		Subtotal	1	9	10
	Subtotal	0	3	3					
36	Butler	0	6	6		TOTAL			194 999 1,193
	Ripley	0	2	2					
	Subtotal	0	8	8					
37	Carter	0	1	1					
	Howell	1	3	4					
	Oregon	0	1	1					
	Shannon	0	0	0					
	Subtotal	1	5	6					
38	Christian	3	13	16					
	Taney	0	13	13					
	Subtotal	3	26	29					

Appendix C. Facility Utilization: Fiscal Year 2003

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Number of Beds</u>	<u>Total Exits from Facility in FY 2003</u>	<u>Youth in Facility on 06/30/03</u>	<u>Total Youth Served in FY 2003*</u>
Babler Lodge	20	62	16	78
Bissell Hall	20	40	25	65
Camp Avery	20	84	31	115
Camp Avery 90-Day	10	9	0	9
Community Learning Center	10	28	9	37
Cornerstone	10	36	9	45
Datema House	10	28	11	39
Delmina Woods	10	39	23	62
Delmina Woods Alternative Group	10	5	0	5
Discovery Hall	10	7	8	15
Fort Bellefontaine	20	48	24	72
Fulton Treatment Center	33	69	24	93
Gentry Facility	20	50	21	71
Girardot Center for Youth and Families	20	32	23	55
Green Gables	10	17	9	26
Hillsboro	33	64	33	97
Hogan Street	30	47	32	79
Langford House	10	16	12	28
Lewis and Clark	10	35	12	47
Montgomery Facility	40	49	26	75
Mount Vernon	33	60	28	88
NE Community Treatment Center	10	27	11	38
New Madrid Bend	20	38	23	61
NW Regional Youth Center	30	18	34	52
Rich Hill Facility	24	42	20	62
Riverbend Facility	33	30	34	64
Rosa Parks Center	10	24	11	35
Sears Youth Center	40	65	61	126
Sears 90-Day	10	3	0	3
Sierra Osage	20	29	20	49
Spanish Lake	20	30	25	55
Twin Rivers	20	43	19	62
Watkins Mill	50	80	53	133
Waverly	40	47	40	87
Wilson Creek	10	33	13	46
TOTAL	726	1,334	740	2,074

* Total Youth Served equals Total Exits from Facility in FY 2003 plus Youth in Facility on 06/30/03.